by Mr. Stein

THE RESULT OF CAREFUL STUDY

Experienced Explorers Have Given Their Hearty Approval.

THE ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

"There on that savage shore, To see mankind no more, With snow clouds o'er them; Dark in that sullen clime, Shrouded in winter rime, Heroic and sublime, Death rose before them.

Then came that fatal sleep, With none to vigil keep, Lulled by the sobbing deep, O'er deeds of daring."

Amid fields of snow and ice, and the horros of the arctic storm, men have toiled and starved and died for the advancement of knowledge, the enrichment of science, the amelioration of human suffering and the acquisition of personal glory. Almost every effort to make extensive explorations of the polar world has met with disaster, and a long list of daring men, heroes every one of them, sleep under the white blankets of the snow. But notwithstanding these tragedles of the ice regions, there are brave men always ready to take up the flag of exploration and bear it poleward.

Much has been said recently through the press of the country in regard to the proposed expedition of Mr. Robert Stein of the geological survey for the exploration of Ellesmere and Grinnell Lands, the establishment of life-saving stations and the rescue of the Swedish naturalists, Bjorling and Kallstenius, supposed to be somewhere in Ellesmere Land, and probably alive. It is known now that the expedition will be made and that the explorers will leave New York about the 10th of April, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, about the 1st of May. The expedition has been planned with great care, and men familiar with arctic explorations say that Mr. Stein's plans can hardly fail to



most people are familiar with the plans of the expedition, few know much of of iron implements, which could not have its projector, and with a view to enlighten-ing the public on this point, I called at the geological survey, and from Mr. Stein him-self, and particularly from his acquaintances in the office, and from some who know him out of office, ascertained the facts set forth in this article.

I was not able to light upon any inscriptions. I picked up no implements which would enable one to determine

Knows Twelve Languages. Mr. Stein was born near Glatz, Germany in 1857. He was educated at the gymnasium of Glatz, and came to the United States in 1875. After reaching the United States, Mr. Stein spent eight years in teaching and valley 300 yards wide. The western side of Consequently there is no olla podrida jam Stein spent eight years in teaching and stein spent eight years in teaching and the rock is covered from top to bottom in her pariors, but you will meet there the studying. During that period he learned to with ruins. All the walls are built without cream of intellect, high breeding and culspeak English like a native American. In mortar, of hewn granite, more or less about ture. studying. During that period he learned to speak English like a native American. In 1883 he entered the medical department of Georgetown University, from which he gradble to the size of our bricks. The walls vary in thickness; at foot, about 10 feet thick; at bottom, 7 to 8 feet. One wall is in perfect bottom, 7 to 8 feet. One wall is in perfect to the size of our bricks. Mr. Stein has never made it his professi That is probably due to the fact that he was tendered a position in the geological survey, in 1884, which, owing to his peculiar fitness for the place, he has held ever since. His work there is that of translator. He has an accurate knowledge of twelve lan-guages. He translates into the English the n, French, Italian, Spanish, Portu-Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Russian, guese, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Russian. Latin and Greek languages. In several of these languages he converses with fluency. In addition to these numerous linguistic attainments, Mr. Stein is reported by gentlemen who have known him well for a period of years to be a thorough scholar in the

various sciences and mathematics. According to Mr. Stein's own statement, he first conceived the idea of polar exploration in 1889, but at that early date he had became desirous of ascertaining more definite knowledge of the west coast of Elles-Land. He had been reading the books of Greely and Nares, who gave accurate



Alfred Bjorling. Evald Kallstenius. coast, but were of necessity silent of the west coast. He was particularly interested in Hayes sound. Both Greely and Nares were interested in this inlet, and were anxious to learn whether it is a strait or bay. Both these explorers were unable to satisfy the many and plans, came to the conclusion that the evidence pointed to this land as being Ophir. It is essentially auriferous; the Portuguese when they reached Sofala in the satisfy the many and their which had avidently been worked. Both these explorers were unable to satisfy themselves on that point because their themselves on that point because their orders compelled them to proceed northward as rapidly as possible. With a view to the exploration of Hayes' sound and the west coast of Ellesmere Land, Mr. Stein began to look for the cheapest way to get into that part of the arctic zone. Finding that that part of the arctic zone. Finding that whalers went within a short distance of his expeditions of Solomon to Ophir. The orobjective point, he recognized that that namentation points to the fact that they are would be the cheapest mode of conveyance if available. On inquiry, he found that but in al whalers would not go so far out of their nicians. way, and that the only way to profit by them would be to accommodate himself entirely to their movements. The northernmost point sighted by them is Clarence Head, on Ellesmere Land, and for that reason that point was chosen as the base of operations for the present expedition.

The Plan Indorsed.

In June, 1893, Mr. Stein gave to the public hris first prospectus of plans for the pro- fashion of celebrating brass, copper, etc., that of the twenty shilling freeholder to posed exploration. Subsequently he was advised of the missing Swedes and the fate of their craft, "Ripple," which had foundered near the southeasterly coast of the them to invite their friends to a feast, ball that sort if practiced now would soon Cary Islands. The almost unparralleled daring of these two young naturalists, and to mark the occasion of their "brass" wedtheir youthful ages, Bjorling, the leader, ding, and if they specify the reason of the being only twenty-one years old, while Kallstenius was but three years older, appealed powerfully to Mr. Stein's sympathies and he began to redouble his efforts. Fatience and perseverance in a good cause at last brought their reward. The famous explorer, Baron Nordenskield, came to Mr. Stein's aid with a tender of \$1,000 and the services of a zoologist by the name of Ohlin. The proposed expedition was brought to the attention of the Geographical Society and the Society of Anthropology. After a careful examination of the plans submitted by Mr. Stein the expedition was by each of these societies and

more aid was tendered.

The funds so far tendered amount to about \$7,000. To make the expedition all that is planned it will be necessary to inthis amount to about \$15,000. It is believed that the necessary money will be raised, and that the expedition will be fully equipped in time for starting. A high of-ficial of the geological survey, who has travwho is intimately acquainted with Mr. Stein and his plans, says that Mr. Stein has succeeded in surmounting difficulties that would have crushed a less determined and resourceful man. He has not all the surmounting difficulties that the presented her guests, needless to say, to their great consternation. eled extensively in the arctic regions, and who is intimately acquainted with Mr. resourceful man. He has not allowed any thing to discourage him in the prosecution of his plans, and the chances are that his expedition will be productive of more good, and were handed about by the attendants. Before forks came in, in the time of James I, they used their in the time of James I, they used their Salvation Oil cures pains and aches, 25c.

WISE AND PRUDENT and attended with less cost and danger, than any expedition that has heretofore gone into the polar zone for the purpose of making extensive explorations, and if the pole is ever reached it is likely to be along The Arctic Exploration Plan Devised expedition. One thing that has particularly impressed him is that Mr. Stein has shown so much judgment and discrimination in laying his plans. Good Judgment Displayed.

Out of multitudinous suggestions he has

of all the best authorities in the world, and then, in order that his inexperience

in arctic travel might not operate against the success of the expedition, he offered to turn the practical execution of his plans

into the hands of a more experienced man and to accompany the expedition in a sub-

ordinate capacity.

Lieut. Brainard found himself unable to accept the offer. His letter, written from Fort Wingate, N. M., is worth repeating:

"I feel deeply touched by your generosity in offering to relinquish to me the company of your expedition. Arctic explora-

mand of your expedition. Arctic explora-tion having always been my foremost am-

bition, and your plan being, in my opin-ion, one of the most practical ever pre-sented. I recognize in your offer the finest opportunity of my life. It is with the ut-

The Permanent Camp.

IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

There by Carl Mauch.

discovered certain ruins at Zambabye, lat-

merly peopled this country, for there are

been the handiwork of the blacks. On a

in thickness at the edge and 1-2 an inch in the bottom. Best preserved of all is the

and the narrow passages are disposed as a labyrinth. The tower is cylindrical to a height of 10 feet, then upwards conical

height of 10 feet, then upwards conical in form. At the foot its diameter is 15 feet.

at the top 8 feet, and shows no trace of having had an entrance. The outer walls

show an attempt at ornamenting the gran-

ite: it represents a double row of zigzags between horizontal bands. This ornament

mines, which had evidently been worked for ages, and besides the mines were build-ings and ruins, which, according to the

neither Arabian nor Portuguese in origin, but in all probability wrought by the Phoe-

BRASS AND COPPER WEDDINGS.

The Belgians Celebrate Them in an

Uncommon Way.

From a lady in Belgium I have received

She tells me that when people have been

married six years and a half, it is usual for

or any form of entertainment they choose,

bring a present in brass, says the gentlewo-man. After twelve and a half years of

married life invitations are again sent out,

every gift must be of that metal. In due

course come the "silver" and "golden" wed-dings, well known to us here, when, of

course, nothing less than presents of silver

Mrs. Goemaere tells me that there are na-

turally many people who pass by this string

of auspicious events in silence, but that

comes known, be the couple ever so humble.

when the occasion of a golden wedding be-

the mayor of the town goes personally to

congratulate them, and to offer them in the town's name two pieces of plate, upon

It is amusing to hear of the unique way in

which are engraved the arms of the town.

which my correspondent celebrated her cop-per wedding. No mention was made of the

special occasion, and instead of courting he-

friends' generosity she reversed the situa-tion, and with her own hands worked no

"copper" wedding this time, and

happy couple.

neither Arabian nor Portuguese

From the New York Journal.

weddings in her country.

From the Ashton Reporter.

your offer.

enthusiasm to induce him to adopt impracticable schemes. He further stated that Mr. Stein had shown his good judgment and unselfish interest in the weifare of Splendor and Luxury of the Old the expedition when he voluntarily proposed to yield the practical management of it into the hands of Lieut. Brainard, who is recognized as a most careful and successful arctic explorer. Mr. Stein first made the expedition a certainty and laid plans which have received the indorsement of all the heat authorities in the world. Roman Gluttons.

CLEOPATRA'S EFFECTS

A Season That Has Been Given

Much to Feasting.



selected the best. Nor has he allowed his MODERN FEEDS AND ANCIENT FEASTS

ington have shoved their knees under official mahogany oftener this winter than ever before in the history of the country. There has been - perfect epidemic of feeding. Breakfast, lunch and dinner giving have almost usurped all other forms of en-

most regret, therefore, that I find myself compelled by personal affairs to decline tertainment in strictly official society. Every laxury that grows in forest, feld or stream, fruits of "From our conversations, I have no doubt sun-kissed tropics and flowers of every that you will be very successful. The most clime, have wooed pailed appetites and worimportant idea in your plan, it seems to ried disgusted digestions until diners out me, and one which will mark a new epoch began to feel like Aurelius, who said: in arctic exploration, is the idea of a per-"When we have meat and similar dishes manent camp at the entrance of Jones sound, where it will be in constant com-munication with the outer world through the whalers. The wonder is that so simple and inexpensive a measure was not thought before us we receive the impression that this is the dead body of a fish and that the oriental Cleopatra." dead body of a bird and that other the dead body of a pig. That this . Falernian of long ago. Had it been adopted, say lifty years ago, it is entirely probable that arc-tic history since then would have remained is only a little grape juice and this purple robe some sheep wool dyed with the blood of a shell fish. Such then are these imunclouded by a single disaster. It seems to me that your plan ought to meet with pressions and they reach the things themhearty support on the part of the whaling selves and penetrate them and so we all interests, since they will thereby gain a see what kind of things we are." Nor is refuge station, such as the American whalit much wonder that they sigh for surcease ers have at Point Barrow."
I am informed that Mr. Stein has recentof this dining business. Each member of ly succeeded in securing an equally capa-ble man as commander. In the opinion of all thinking people Mr. Stein, by re-signing the command to a more experienc-ed man, will not lose, but rather gain cred-it, inasmuch as he will add a striking the cabinet has fed all the other members of the cabinet and the President as well, and "flowered" them all till Flora dropped her wilted wand and declared there was no new freak in her family which she could proof of unselfishness to the many proofs of skill, judgment and energy he has already given.

M. L. FON.

present to kill the odors about the tables of Epicurus. The foreign contingent of the official family has lived up to its traditions for sumptuary magnificence and munificence. The Supreme Court went the whole pace and Senators and Congressmen Ruins of Ancient Cities Discovered lagged but little behind. Opposite Hiawatha's silver canoe or the century old gilt center piece of the state dining table the For many years rumors of cities in ruins President dispensed ceremonious hospitalin Central Africa have been rife. The counity two evenings each week until Lent put try of Mcnomotapa, in whose western poran end to the dreary gastronomic feasts tion lies Mashona, has been considered the and he gladly washed his hands of the Ophir of the Bible, and here was rumored whole business in the lily of the valley to be the castle of the Queen of Sheba, perfumed finger bowls. Now they are all whose fleets conveyed her treasures of gold counting the cost in expended strength, down the Zambesi to Arabia. A German impaired digestion, exhausted vitality. explorer, Carl Mauch, devoted himself to the task of unraveling these rumors, and

"It balances on the wrong side," said one charming woman whose dinners are a real delight. "People who live to eat are itude 29 degrees 12 minutes south, and not desirable friends, and people who eat longitude 31 degrees 48 minutes east of to live deprecate the style of entertaining Greenwich. Writing from Pike's Kraal. which makes a 'resident physician' almost September 13, 1871, he stated: "It is acas much of a necessity in one's family cepted as certain that white men have foras the butler or chef."

A Western Woman's Plan. constant traces met with of dwellings and The wife of a western Senator, who is yet a little new in Washington life, says hasty visit to the widely spread parts of these ruins, 3 1-2 miles from Pike's Kraal, and dinner business, the everlasting nibble, nibble, nibble is wearing my soul to ribtions. I picked up no implements which would enable one to determine the age of "The ruins may be divided into two parts and for my part the people who come to -the one upon a granite prominence of 400 visit me shall do it for desire of my com-

The course of the Senator's wife was the wisest. There is no doubt in the world that we eat too often and too much and place too high an estimate upon the pleaspreservation to a height of 60 feet. In place too high an estimate upon the pleasmany places beams of stone 8 to 10 feet in length project from the wall, in which they must be inserted to a depth of several feet. At most they are 8 inches broad by 3 inches in thickness, and consist of a compact stone with a metallic ring and of through his stomach; it may also lead the greenish black color. I found one stone way to mental and moral stuitification, way to mental and moral stultification, for when wine is in wit goes out and the beam ellipsoid in section, 8 feet in length, upon which ornaments were engraved. The crnaments consisted of lozenge-shaped related the enactment of amazing changes of policy following close upon "political" banquets, when the host, as Goldsmith

figures, one within another, separated by horizontal bands of diagonal lines.

"Under a great mass of rock I found a broken vessel shaped like a wooden Kaffir basin of talcose gneiss, extremely soft, 18 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep, 1 1-2 in thickness at the edge and 1-2 an inche in the bottom. Best preserved of all littles -too deep for his hearers still went on defining, And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining." in the bottom. Best preserved of all is the outer wall of an erection of rounded form, situated in the plain and about 150 yards in diameter. It is 600 yards from the mountain and seems to have been connected with it by earthworks. This oval has but one entrance, three feet in width and five feet high, facing the mountain. Inside a tower 30 feet high is in perfect preservation and the narrow passages are disposed as "Dinner lubricates business," was Boswell's theory, while Byron declared that all human history attests that "since Eve ate apples much depends on dinner." The art of dinner giving is to satisfy, not satiate, but far too many overleap the goal and turn over to Claudius the scepter that Epicurus should welld. In-stead of tickling the palate with just enough to insure prime condition for mental or physical effort the goose is gorged until his liver quits business in despair This plan often depletes the census and makes a change in rum in Congress, but a man or two less seems to be of no moment when one has a reputation to sustain as a dinner giver. between horizontal bands. This ornament is 20 feet from the ground. Everywhere else is rubbish, fragments and dense bush. "Some great trees, three feet in diameter, lift their leafy canopy to nearly twice the height of these walls, and many trees of vigorous growth have inclosed the blocks within their own substance." From this we may infer the age of the ruins, namely, that the Portuguese, who had no fortified Pliny once said, "simple diet is best, for nany dishes bring many diseases, and rich sauces are worse than even heaping sev-eral meats upon each other.' Pliny ought to know something about it, for in his lay, and long before him, in fact, the Roman that the Portuguese, who had no fortified trading station here before the sixteenth century, must have found these buildings already in existence. Dr. Petermann of Gotha, to whom Carl Mauch sent his letter be bidden, and the quality of meat to be eaten. At one time "one hen was permit-ted to be served up, and that not fattened for the purpose." England's sumptuary laws were curious affairs, but there could be no doubt that they leaned in the right direction. One passed in the time of Ed-ward III had this preamble: "Through the excessive and over many costly meats which the people of this realm have used more than elsewhere, many mischiefs have happened, for the great men by their ex-cesses have been sore grieved, and the lesser that people, who only endeavor to imitate the great ones in such sorts of meats, are much impoverished, whereby they are not able to aid themselves nor their liege lords, in time of need, as they ought, and many other evils have happened as well to their souls as their bodies," and then the law enacts that "no man of whatever condition or estate shall be allowed -nore than two In Mediaeval Europe.

courses at dinner or supper, or more than two kinds of food in each course, except on the principal festivals of the year, when three courses at the utmost were allowed. In mediaeval Europe eating was a costiy practice and must have oeen a regular the table in the baron's hall and abby refectory, was open to all comers with free to be put to death, and this the fare, bread, beef and beer." Hospitalty of cause Domitian broke the still bankrupt a Congressman, yet the free dinfestivities it is customary for each guest to ception the same desire, the controlling of power and patronage.' In our attention to thes luxuries and extravagances of the table, however, we do not ape the English nor yet the Saxons, but feudal Fome. The Saxons were good feeders, but they were far from being epicures, and just as far from being gluttons. The Saxons would have been classed as "hustlers," or in Oklahoma diction. as "sooners." swarmed over Italy, took possession of a large part of France and finally rounded up in England. People of their character and temperament do not succumb to the tyranny of appetite, though the Saxons seemed to have lived very well. The ban-quet table of the Saxons was oblong in The cloth was most often of crimwith borders of cloth of gold. chairs had concave backs and the people principally upon meat. They had but one vegetable, and that was kaleworth. Fish. They also ate sea hog and porpoise, two dishes long since fallen into disuse. They had wheat bread, which was served in silver baskets. Their only condiments were pepper and salt. The meats were baked, balled or brailed and were banded about

fingers. For dessert they ate grapes, figs, nuts, apples, pears and almonds, generally in their natural state. The Saxons probably introduced the finger bowl. Theirs con-DINNERS AND DINERS sisted of a tiny silver ewer, and folded beside it were always two little flowered and fringed napkins. Surely necessity is the mother of invention. One would feel the need of a wash basin in these days if obliged to eat boiled beef and cabbage with the hands. The Saxons were not given to lin-gering long at the table, but they had a pretty taste for rare old wines. Roman Luxury.

The Romans believed in eating slowly and being a long time at it. They sat at family dinner, which was called "prandium," about three hours. In those early days 4 o'clock was the hour for rising, and breakfast, or jeutaculum, was eaten at 5 o'clock. The meal in the middle of the day was quite elaborate among the luxurious classes, but "coena," or the evening meal, was the great feast of the day. It usually consisted of but three courses, but there was a great va-riety of viands. The men reclined on couches about the table, but the women and chiv-dren sat up. If there was a guest, before ho took his place at the table his shoes were removed by a servant and his feet washed. If the evening meal was a banquet, it often began as early as 3 o'clock and lasted for fifteen hours. We are assured by various historians that this was not an unusual time to spend at the table. "Among the tasteless extravagances of the day was none to which the vulgar rich more commonly devoted themselves than that of the table. It was not so much their ambition to surround themselves with the most graceful or gorgeous appliances of luxury, with richly furnished chambers, with exquisite music, with couches and tables of costly materials and elaborate workman-ship, though all these, too, had their votaries, as to amaze their guests with the extracrdinary money value of the articles they managed to consume. It was for their rarity only that nightingales and peacocks and the tongues and brains of phoenicopters whatever those creatures may be-were regarded as delicacies; still less could it give any pleasure to the palate to swallow pearls dissolved in powerful acids. But such was the rampant luxury of Caligula, in which

Cleopatra's Effects.

The effects in lighting the palm bowers in the east room of the White House and those planned to amuse the Gridironers are not rew. Cleopatra used the idea with telling effect when she went up to capture Mark Antony at Cilicia. She dined and wined the Roman general as he had never been entertained before. But of all the surprises which the voluptuous Egyptian perpetrated, nothing so enchanted him as the sudden descent from the celling of clusters of lights, which were cunningly arranged in circles and squares. the whole spectacle was one of indescrib-able beauty."

The Roman senators were as mighty at dinner as they were at debate, and one who had a capacity for consumption of food that was a match for that of the glutton, Caligula, whose viands he was surrounding, was on the spot made practor by the delighted monster. The Roman emperors seem to have been born gluttons. Claudius, who followed Caligula, used to spend enormous sums for food, upon which gorged himself almost to suffocation. It was the duty of one servant to tickle is throat with a feather, when he could then relieve himself so as to continue," one historian relates, though it seems incredible, that a human being could be so beastly. In a favorite dish of mushrooms, Agrippina, his wife, to whom he had grown hateful, mixed poison. Xenophon, Claudius physician, whose duty it was to apply feather, ran a poisoned one down the imperial throat and finished him. Galba, who followed Claudius, is said to have done nothing but eat and drink while he was

Vitellus, whom Gibbon characterizes as "the beastly," spent \$6,000,000 on his table in six months. Flamingoes' tongues was one of the tid-bits he indulged in. One of the notorious gluttons was Apiceus, who discovered the means of preserving oysters alive. He had a fortune of \$5,000,000, which he dissipated in searching for dainties to please his ennuld palate. One day he found she likes it very much indeed, "all but the feeding. This breakfast and lunch, tea that only \$400,000 of his wealth remained, and through fear of starvation he entered his bath and cut the arteries in his wrists. Fortunately nobody found him until he was too dead to resuscitate. He wrote a

bons. Why, it would drive an ostrich into dyspepsia and bring a billy goat to his death bed. I don't believe it is Christian, "Fit for Lucullus" is a compliment often paid to the dinner which has rivaled all predecessors, yet not many know why. The palace of the great Roman general, Licinus Lucullus, was at Naples, where, surrounded by splendid gardens, moats, salt-water fish ponds, and pleasure pavilions, the owner gave banquets that startled even his own extravagant world. When he dined alone his table was covered with the magnificent and costly Tyrian purple, and his plate was set with precious stones. He had for di-versity, when sitting in solitary state, dancing girls and music, and the dishes of the varicus courses were as numerous as though for a regiment. "When Lucullus dined with Luculius," he once stated, "the costliest only would please." Cicero and Pompeius asked to dine with him one day to see if his boasts were true. The only word he sent to his servants was that he would dine that day in the "Apollo room." and he did not mention that he expected guests. His servants understood, however. Lucullus had various dining rooms, and for each a certain sum was set aside to be expended for the dinner-or meal-to be eaten there. When Luculius mentioned the Apollo room the servants knew that 50,000 drachmas, or in the neighborhood of \$1,500, 000, was to be spent on the meal, and in the few short hours they spent that sum. Augustus was something of a gourmet, hough it is said of him in apology that he never drank more than a quart of wine at a sitting. His dinners were epochs to rehis banquet board. One

member, because of the people he had at One would have liked the dinner with Augustus Imperator, and the two great poets of his time, of whom he pleasantly remarked that 'he sat like tragedy, between sighs and tears;' Virgil, suffering from a difficulty of breathing, and Horace, being afflicted with weak eyes. I know not what good things may have been eaten, but I am sure that many good things were said." Augustus was particularly fond o brown bread, green cheese and green figs. He was also fond of apples, cucumbers and

lettuce, and he ate when he got hungry. censors had to pass sumptiary laws in which they attempted to regulate the cost of entertainment, the number of guests to his favorite, nearly all his authority and a revel of profligacy. He was devoted to the pleasures of the table, and paid \$50,000 for the compilation of a dialogue, in which the author treated of the merits and good qualities of thrushes, mushrooms and eys-

The Whitechapel Club Outdone. For ghastly effects, terrorizing denoue-

ments and ludicrous situations the Gridironers, the White Chapel and Suicide Club are not in it with the fertile ingenuity of this humbrist emperor, of whom Dion tells this story: "Having resolved to give a dinner to some of the highest of the Roman nobility he fitted up an apariment all in black. Elack was the ceiling, black the pavement, black were the walls, and black also the bare stone seats or lecti The guests were ushered in at night, unattended, and on taking their seats eac saw at the head of his couch a column like a tomb stone, on which his name was engraved, with a cresset lamp above it, such as was then in use for tombs. Presently a troop of naked boys with blackened faces From a lady in Belgium I have received practice and must have seen a regular entered, and danced around with horric some interesting notes with regard to the tramp's paradise. "Every table, from motions prior to offering them such 'funer al baked meats' as were formerly set apart terror stricken, expecting every moment the stillness with solemn utterances on things pertaining the future state of the departed. But wi ner of old England and the "free" official and played with the apprehensions of his dinners of Washington had for their inpresenting each with the silver cup and platter he had used in the gloomy 'coena,' and with the slave duly washed and ap pareled who had waited on him." menting on this the writer properly expresses doubt, "whether cup, platter and slave compensated the sufferer for the ter-rible fright he had undergone."

It will be seen from this that dinner souvenirs are as old as dining almost. Sad to relate, too, the fad of having dinner dancers to entertain New York's four hundred in the privacy of a room, where the high kickers' toe makes itself vigorously familiar with the cut glass pendants of the chandeller, is not original either. danced before Herod at his birthday feast, and her pay was the head of John the Baptist. Even the introduction of Mrs. James sat at table as we do; that is, with regard before a select company was a mediaeval to sandwiching the sexes. The Saxons lived idea rehabilitated. The circus and the idea rehabilitated. The circus and the singing, the pantomimes and the mono-logues, and music, were all worn threadbare as dinner amusements when Rome was young, and when, between the courses of the nightlong banquets, gladiators fought

for laurels and life, and rope dancers poised and piroueted above the flowers and old Falernian.

ISABEL WORRELL BALL.

S. & B.

STARED AT BY THE DEAD. Two Whole Days' Vigil Kept by a Corpse.

And Not a Soul Knew It. Alone, Unattended, Desolate - This is an Experience Possible to Many

Others Who Read This Paper. Early one morning the guards on the elevated road in New York noticed a middle aged man ap-parently kneeling beside an open window. Al-though it was a raw and cold morning, his head was uncovered. His eyes seer ed to be staring intently across the street. All day long, as the trains thundered past, the man seemed still to be watching, and even when night came on a glimpse of a white face could be seen staring out into the darkness. The next morning the guards were all on the lookout, and still the man wuld be see with his chin resting on the back of his hand.



Coroner Doulin, who chanced to be looking out of the car window during the day, saw at once that it was no common face that glared at him. found kneeling by the window the stiffened corpse of a man. For two days he had kept the vigil of the dead. Awaking in the night, alone and op-pressed, he had struggled to the window, and, gasping for breath, died. The coroner's examination revealed the fact that death had been caused A Grand and Glorious by Bright's disease of the kidneys, which came unannounced, sudden and sure. Sad! Yes, but how common have these

deaths become. You note them in the local press every day. They give no warning. There is a quick pain, a struggle and all is over. Statistics show that 90 per cent of these sudden deaths are caused by kidney disease. Slowly but surely these great organs have been disintegrating, and when the climax comes it comes without warning. But there were warnings. The strange pains, peculiar sensations and unaccountable feelings were Lature's warnings. They may have been considered only the symptoms of a cold, but all the while disease was working and death surely approaching. Can nothing be done? Yes; exercise care. Act promptly. Use something to sustain the kidneys. Do, as so many prominent physicians are advis-ing their patients to do, take Warner's Safe Cure. If this great preparation, which has saved so many men and women from death by Bright's disease, were not a well-known household remedy and the most popular in America, we might best tate to so warmly indorse it, but being the only absolute specific for this great modern disease it is commended most unbesitatingly. This entire page could be filled with statements from promiwhat the Safe Care has done to lessen Bright's disease, prevent female complaints, and check the great physical evils of a modern life. It is Lo ordinary medicine, but a scientific discovery which has received more commendations than any other discovery of the present century. The well-known Dr. James D. Bragg says: "Warner's Safe Cure has proved the best medicine for humanity yet

When the uncertainty of life is remembered when the certainty of disaster where care is not exercised is realized the importance of the about truths should come home solemnly to all.

• Bright Eyes— A Clear Complexion -is only possible to persons of rug ged health. Otterburn Lithia Water

-nature's own physician-regulates and builds up the entire system-re-stores lost appetite-prevents and cures DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, LIVER and KIDNEY troubles. IJIEN and KIDNEY troubles.

IJI you do not sleep well drink
this life-giving water. Highly indorsed by leading physicians. To introduce it, HALF-GALLON BOTTLES,
delivered, for only 25c.—JUST HALF delivered, for only 25c.—JUST HALF
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And create a sensation on her marvelous culti-Her Confidential Advice. Ladies who attend this lecture will receive Mme. Yale's confidential advice and instructions, which cannot be obtained outside of this lecture. Gentlemen Positively Not : Gas Lamp Admitted.

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How to waik.
How to sleep.
How to preserve health.
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How to cure and prevent consumption.

How to cure and prevent consumption.

How to cure constipation.

How to develop chest and lungs.

How to make the figure erect.

How to increase height.

How to straighten the limbs.

How to develop the limbs and make them

How to develop the limbs and make them shapely.

How to develop the arms.
How to make hands and feet small and shapely.
How to increase flesh.
How to reduce flesh.
How to reduce flesh.
How to obtain perfect health and preserve it.
How to breathe.
How to live.
How to remove wrinkles.
How to cultivate natural beauty.
How to become young again.
How to preserve youth.
How to obtain a perfect complexion.
How to remove and cure
Moth Patches,
Blackheads,
Acte.
Everna,
Sunburn and Tan,
Franches

Blackhesds, Acno.
Eczema. Sanburn and Tan,
Sallowarss, Pimples,
Coarse Pores and any form of Complexion Dafects.

Massage.

Its importance and proper movements.

How to make flabby flesh firm and youthful.

How to restore the loss of contour.

How to fill out sunken cheeks.

How to make eyes clear, sparkling, brilliant and beautiful.

How to make a thin, scrawny neck plump and white.

How to make the cheeks naturally rosy.

How to make coarse pores fine grained.

How to make the brow smooth and white.

How to make the mouth shapely.

How to make the lips full and ruby red.

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Will give practical lessons by going through the different movements of her system for developing and making perfect the female form.

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How to use the eyes.
How to laugh.
How to claugh the expression by the power of thought, showing the influence of the mental qualities to educate the physical. Every organ of the oody subject to the mental forces when in a healthy state of action and under the careful guidance of a cultivated restraint.

The Hair.

How to cultivate a thick growth of eyebrows and lashes.

How to restore gray hair to its natural color ter. How to stop hair falling in from 24 hours to one Week.

How to create a luxuriant growth of hair.

How to keep the hair in curl and arrange it beomingly.

How to remove and cure the growth of super-

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Ladies living at a distance or those unable to attend these lectures are invited to send their name and address, with 6 cents postage, and Mme. Yale w I mail them her Guide to Beauty, a dainty little book containing extracts from the madame's famous lectures and valuable advice on cultivating beauty.
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